

**POLLUTION PREVENTION GRANTS  
FY 2002 GRANT GUIDANCE**

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Under the authority of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, EPA plans to award \$5 million in pollution prevention grants to the States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia in FY 2002 for prevention activities during FY 2003. These grant dollars are targeted at State and Tribal technical assistance programs that address the reduction or elimination of pollution across all environmental media: air, land, and water. Since the inception of the grant program, EPA has awarded approximately \$75 million.

This guidance describes the process by which EPA will award the grants under the Pollution Prevention Incentives grant program (40 CFR Part 35, Subpart A and 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart B). EPA is continuing to focus this grant program to foster sustainability of pollution prevention programs and ensure that pollution prevention (P2) is a critical component in the delivery of environmental protection in the future. This document provides an overview of the program, description of the evaluation criteria, grant management tools and time lines for submissions and final awards.

The goal of this grant program is to assist businesses and industries in identifying better environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. Funds awarded under this grant program can be used to support p2 programs that address the transfer of potentially harmful pollutants across all environmental media: air, water, and land. Programs should reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts Tribal, State or Region-wide.

Successes include improving environmental performance through pollution prevention measures. Past grant projects have demonstrated that facilities have ample opportunities to implement pollution prevention, and that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding Federal and State regulatory requirements. Successful P2 grant projects have included decreases in facility emissions and discharges which lead to less stringent regulatory and permitting requirements, increases in production rates that correlate to decreasing environmental costs, elevated investments in new and better technologies, and savings that directly impact the overall profitability of a business.

In 1992, the All Indian Pueblo Council became the first Tribal recipient of a P2 grant. Since that time, EPA has funded 27 Tribal P2 grant projects. Like the State P2 programs, there is a broad range of activities from Tribe to Tribe. While many Tribal environmental programs are just beginning to address their environmental problems and are single media focused, several P2 grants have been issued to Tribal governments to focus their pollution prevention efforts on small business education and outreach.

## II. AUTHORIZATION

Section 6605 of the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990 and 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart B authorize EPA to award grants to States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia for programs to promote the use of source reduction techniques by businesses. EPA has designated the P2 grant program to implement the Act. In evaluating applications for grants under Section 6605, the PPA requires EPA to evaluate whether the proposed program would accomplish the following:

- make specific technical assistance available to businesses seeking information about source reduction opportunities, including funding for experts to provide on-site technical advice to businesses seeking assistance and to assist in the development of source reduction plans;
- target assistance to businesses for whom lack of information is an impediment to source reduction,
- provide training in source reduction techniques.

Pollution Prevention/source reduction is defined as any practice which

- reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; and
- reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.
- reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through:
  - (i) increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water , or other resources; or
  - (ii) protection of natural resources by conservation

(See PPA Section 6603 and 40 CFR 35.343 and 35.662). Pollution prevention/source reduction includes: equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

Pollution prevention/source reduction does not include any practice which alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the providing of a service.(See PPA Section 6603 and 40 CFR 35.343 and 35.662).

### III. PROGRAM HISTORY

EPA started the P2 (previously known as Pollution Prevention Incentives for States - PPIS) grant program with the philosophy that States should play a primary role in encouraging industry, small and medium-sized businesses, local governments, and the public to shift priorities from pollution control to pollution prevention. EPA established the program believing that since States have more direct contact with generators, the States are, therefore, more aware of their needs and problems and in a better position to provide pollution prevention assistance. As a result, State-based environmental programs could make a unique contribution to the national effort to promote source reduction.

EPA set the following goals at the outset of the program:

- Empower States and Tribes to build a pollution prevention infrastructure.
- Learn from and build upon innovative means of implementing pollution prevention at both the State and facility level.
- Provide resources for pollution prevention technical assistance and training.
- Support States and Tribes in establishing and expanding pollution prevention programs.
- Foster Federal, State, and Tribal information sharing and communication.

The P2 grant program has evolved - and will continue to evolve - to meet the changing needs and priorities. In the first years of the grant program, EPA administered the grant program from EPA Headquarters in Washington, D.C., with the goal of jump-starting as many State pollution prevention programs as possible. EPA believed that by educating businesses and providing p2 technical assistance, the businesses would quickly realize the benefits of a preventive approach and implement pollution prevention projects.

Once most States developed basic pollution prevention programs, EPA shifted responsibility for implementing the grant program from EPA Headquarters to the EPA Regions. This enabled the Regions to focus resources on regional priorities and institutionalize pollution prevention at the State level. Many States initiated regulatory integration projects to develop prevention strategies; train regulatory staff on P2 concepts; and examine opportunities for incorporating pollution prevention into permits, inspections, and enforcement. Some Regions also encouraged applicants to establish partnerships with State agencies in nonindustrial sectors such as agriculture, energy, health, and transportation.

Prior to 1992, essentially no pollution prevention activities were under way on Tribal lands. Since the first award of a P2 grant to a Tribe in 1992, there have been a small number of grants to Tribal governments. Federal grant programs, such as P2 grants, have provided Tribes with the flexibility to begin addressing the most salient pollution issues on reservations. A few Tribes have taken a broad approach to pollution prevention program

development, focusing on building infrastructure rather than implementing specific projects. As Tribal environmental programs develop and Tribal environmental managers move beyond the most immediate environmental problems on their reservation, pollution prevention ideas and programs will become further integrated into Tribal programs.

#### **IV. 2002 P2 GRANT PROGRAM NATIONAL CRITERIA**

The purpose of the PPIS grant program is to support the establishment and expansion of State and tribal multimedia pollution prevention programs. EPA specifically seeks to build pollution prevention capabilities or to test innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies. Funds awarded under the PPIS grant program must be used to support pollution prevention programs that address the transfer and reduction of potentially harmful pollutants across environmental media: air, water, and land. Programs should reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts.

EPA continues to focus the grant program to help foster sustainability of State and Tribal programs and to ensure that pollution prevention is incorporated into State and Tribal strategies and environmental service delivery systems. This section describes the five national program criteria EPA will use to evaluate proposals under this grant program in addition to the statutory criteria discussed in Section II of this guidance. In addition to the statutory criteria and the national program criteria, there may be regionally specific criteria that the proposed activities are also required to address. For more information on the EPA regional requirements, applicants should contact their EPA Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator, listed under Unit X of this document. As well as ensuring that the proposed activities meet EPA's definition of pollution prevention, the applicant's proposal must include how they plan to address the following five criteria:

**E Promote multimedia pollution prevention.** Applicants should identify how projects will encourage source reduction to actively prevent pollution across environmental media: air, water and land. Programs should reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts State-wide. Programs might focus on, for example:

- **developing multimedia pollution prevention activities** including but not limited to providing technical assistance to businesses, collecting and analyzing data to target outreach and technical assistance opportunities, conducting outreach activities, developing measures to determine progress in pollution prevention, and identifying and addressing regulatory and non-regulatory barriers and incentives to pollution prevention.

- **institutionalizing multimedia pollution prevention** as a environmental management priority, establishing pollution prevention goals, developing strategies

to meet those goals, and integrating the pollution prevention ethic within the organization.

- **initiating demonstration projects** that test and support innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies.

Ë **Advance environmental goals.** EPA believes that State and Tribal pollution prevention programs have a unique opportunity to promote P2, especially through the environmental performance agreements. By developing applications that support Stated environmental goals, pollution prevention programs can help ensure that States and Tribes achieve objectives through a cost-effective preventive approach. Programs will continue to be valuable to top management if they can demonstrate how their actions will help advance Stated goals. EPA would like to ensure that pollution prevention is integrated and that the funds provide a service that supports the State's or Tribes strategic plan. EPA will not fund any projects developed apart from the Stated strategic plan.

Ë **Promote accomplishments within State's environmental programs.** EPA realizes the importance of being able to document the effectiveness of the program back to the affected media office. EPA added this application criteria to create the necessary link between the regulatory program and the pollution prevention program activities to ensure that the affected offices know the good work that is being done within their sectors/programs/geographic areas. By periodically documenting the proposed activities' accomplishments, grantees will help media program managers understand the benefits of their delivered services. By creating this positive feedback mechanism to the regulatory program, the grantee can market their accomplishments and help promote the sustainability of the p2 program.

Ë **Promote partnerships.** For the past 6 years, EPA has required P2 grant applicants to identify major environmental assistance providers in their States and to work with these organizations to educate businesses on pollution prevention. EPA believes that P2 programs who do not develop a strong relationship with other environmental assistance providers will face difficulties accessing State and Federal resources in the future.

EPA continues to seek more cooperation among pollution prevention programs and the other environmental and business assistance providers at the State level. These can include university-based technical assistance and cooperative extension programs, and other assistance programs offered within the State. Partnerships are also encouraged with regional and national programs such as the P2Rx centers, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) programs, Office of

Enforcement and Compliance Assistance (OECA) Compliance Assistance Centers, EPA's Small Business Assistance Programs (SBAPs), etc

By developing such partnerships, EPA would like to ensure that State pollution prevention programs leverage this outside expertise. These partnerships will also reduce the need for other environmental assistance providers to develop their own expertise, duplicating effort.

**E Identify measures of success.**

Applicants are encouraged to identify how and what criteria they are using to track the effectiveness of the activity. Measures of success could be measures of direct environmental improvement or linked to such measures. For example, success could be identified by demonstrating a direct link between the project's activities and quantifiable reductions in pollution generated or in the natural resources used. Many of the EPA regional offices have negotiated with their States specific measurement structures which may provide appropriate frameworks for measuring the effectiveness of pollution prevention programs.

**V. REGIONAL PRIORITIES FOR FY2002 POLLUTION PREVENTION GRANTS**

As well as noting how the grant's proposed activities meet the national criteria, the proposals must also document how the proposed activities meet the regional specified criteria listed below.

**Region 1**

Region 1 invites applicants to propose projects addressing their own priorities, and the P2 grants they award usually reflect a combination of shared and State-only priorities. Among some of the regional priorities are:

- College/University P2 opportunities
- Greening Government Agencies (includes energy efficiency, procuring preferable products, etc)
- Marina P2 requirements/opportunities
- Metal Finishing Strategic Goals Program and other P2 opportunities
- Schools P2 opportunities
- P2 Technology Analyses using the P2 Template or Profile format
- Drinking Water source protection through P2
- Electronics design for disassembly/reuse and reduction in toxic components
- Hospital P2 opportunities
- EMS (P2 facets emphasized)
- Storm Water Phase II outreach on P2 requirements/opportunities
- Junk Yard P2 requirements/opportunities
- Region 1 invite applicants to propose projects addressing their own priorities, and the P2 grants awarded usually reflect a combination of shared and State-only priorities

## **Region 2**

- Reductions in persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) contaminants
- Integration of technologies which have P2 market transformation potential
- Integration of source reduction and waste minimization practices in agricultural, industrial, business, manufacturing and institutional operations
- Minimize waste and reduce pollution through the procurement of environmentally preferable products and services
- Build P2 program capacity among States, territories and Indian nations

## **Region 3**

No specific regional priorities beyond National Criteria

## **Region 4**

- Measuring environmental outcomes from technical assistance
- Promote regulatory integration by encouraging demonstration or pilot projects that integrate P2 practices, policies, and procedures into State or local regulatory programs.
- Transfer technological information of P2 practices within specific industrial sectors. Consideration should be given to projected Design for the Environment(DfE) technical work in the following sectors: Flexography; Foam Adhesives; Auto Refinishing; Garment Care; and Industrial Laundry.
- Reductions in persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) contaminants.

## **Region 5**

- Reductions in persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) contaminants.

## **Region 6**

- Provide long term protection of human health and natural ecosystems in the U.S./Mexico Border area
- Reduce the ozone levels in nonattainment or near nonattainment areas in the Region
- Minimize loss of natural ecosystems, reduce impact of air toxics, and reduce pesticides exposure in the Lower Mississippi Area
- Protect, restore and reduce the loss of Gulf of Mexico coastal wetlands through the implementation of pollution prevention
- Encourage pollution prevention projects between the States and Tribes to foster a mutually supportive working relationship

## **Region 7**

- Reductions in persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) contaminants.
- Projects or approaches which address pollution prevention within the agriculture sector.

## **Region 8**

No specific regional priorities beyond National Criteria



## **Region 9**

No specific regional priorities beyond National Criteria

## **Region 10**

- Technical assistance to businesses,
- Support of Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) efforts,
- Projects that target Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBTs) Chemicals

## **VI. POLLUTION PREVENTION DIVISION PROGRAM AREAS**

The Pollution Prevention Division has several broad program categories where we are focusing our work efforts. The areas highlighted below are included for information purposes solely and to provide possible new ideas/areas for technical assistance providers. These categories should not to be confused with the P2 National or Regional criteria which the proposals must address. The National P2 program is interested in any State and Tribal programs that may also be focusing their efforts in these similar areas. We have included recent examples of what some States are doing in these areas.

### **Regulatory Integration**

Traditionally, Pollution Prevention Programs have not been a central component of the Agency's environmental regulatory program. Initially, most State's pollution prevention programs focused on providing non-regulatory assistance to industry to help them realize environmental and economic benefits by reducing pollution prior to control and treatment systems. Many States are increasingly interested in looking for opportunities to improve environmental protection provided by their regulatory programs beyond that afforded by the traditional media-specific end-of-pipe programs. Various efforts have been piloted in several States to integrate pollution prevention tools, technology and assistance into the regulatory operation of the agency.

For example, in Virginia's P2 grant for FY2001, the Department of Environmental Quality worked to integrate P2 into regulatory programs and initiate several supplemental P2 projects by training department staff on environmental management systems, P2 techniques relevant to Virginia industry, and integrating P2 and environmental management systems into regulatory programs. After the training, Virginia DEQ incorporated multimedia P2 into hazardous waste inspections, air permitting, water permitting, enforcement, brownfield remediation projects, and a construction grant initiative. The State has also initiated a P2 employee award program that should reinforce the integration effort.

Another example is Texas which has taken a similar track of focusing on their P2 technical assistance on the agency's media programs regulatory issues. For example, to reduce air emissions from upset and maintenance events, the State provided technical training, established local industry workgroups, and conducted site assistance visits to

local regulated entities. Another project was to educate stakeholders about using pollution prevention to reduce emissions from both point sources and non-point sources by conducting P2 site assistance visits to facilities within watersheds listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and worked with the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program to conduct a “threatened waters pilot” project.

### **Environmentally Preferable Purchasing**

EPA’s Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program focus is to encourage and assist Executive agencies in the purchasing of environmentally preferable products and services. Environmentally preferable products or services are those that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. Environmentally preferable purchasing encompasses the life cycle of a product or service and thus considers raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal.

For example, a State-based EPP project, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection partnered with INFORM to develop a model technical assistance program in New Jersey to help government agencies and businesses eliminate or reduce their purchase of products containing persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals (PBTs). They identified agencies and institutions interested in participating in the program, developed a database of PBT containing and PBT-free products, provided workshops and technical assistance to help partners identify PBT-free alternatives and wrote specifications for PBT-free goods and services that met their needs, rewrote contract specifications to require the purchase of environmentally preferable products, provided market incentives for industry to develop and produce environmentally friendly products, and finally compiled case studies of PBT-free products.

Also, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection worked with the Florida Green Building Coalition to educate facility personnel in private and public commercial buildings about environmentally responsible operation and maintenance practices. As part of that effort they promoted environmentally preferable purchasing as the State theme of National Pollution Prevention Week.

### **Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) Chemicals**

The PBT Program is an integrated approach addressing widespread problems associated with toxic pollutants that persist and bioaccumulate in the environment. The program cuts across environmental media and geographic boundaries, using a holistic and integrated approach to prevent the introduction of new PBTs into the marketplace, reduce risk to human health and the environment from exposure to priority PBTs already in the environment, halt the transfer of PBTs among air, water, and land, and assess their long-term effect on the environment.

Many States are focusing their technical assistance on reducing or removing these hazardous chemicals from the environment. For example, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) aims to reduce the amount of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals in the State's hazardous waste stream by 33 percent by 2005. To achieve this objective, they are conducting pollution prevention workshops aimed at reducing silver and mercury released into publically owned treatment works systems by image processing facilities, dental facilities, and laboratories. In New Hampshire, Department of Environmental Services is expanding P2 outreach and technical assistance to the health care sector to reduce mercury use and dioxin emissions from infectious waste incineration through source reduction and alternate disposal methods, and educating dentists to properly dispose of filling material that contains mercury.

## **VII. PROPOSED 2003 PROGRAM CHANGES**

In response to stakeholders who felt that the timing of the request for proposals was too late in the year to adequately prepare proposals in regard to their State's priorities, the National Program Office is seeking comments on the proposal to shift the time line for gathering proposals from the beginning of the calendar year to June/July. This topic will be raised at each of the regional roundtables throughout this year.

## **VIII. POLLUTION PREVENTION RESOURCE EXCHANGE (P2RX) REGIONAL CENTERS**

The pollution prevention resource exchange, **P2Rx**, centers all provide pollution prevention information, networking opportunities, and other services to States, local governments, and technical assistance providers in their region. The centers represent a broad constituency, including State and local pollution prevention programs, manufacturing extension partnerships, cooperative extension, and nonprofit organizations. The diversity of audiences contributes to an overall breadth of P2 information and opportunities.

The overall mission of P2Rx is to "...improve the dissemination of pollution prevention information in the service provider community." This is primarily accomplished through the four goals:

- provide high quality, synthesized, peer-reviewed P2 information and expertise.
- minimize duplication of effort by developing information, organizing outreach efforts and producing publications.
- build a distribution channel for hard copy materials and access to electronic P2 information.
- promote networking of the service provider community.

For more information, visit the P2Rx web site at <http://www.p2rx.org>. Grantees are encouraged to contact the appropriate P2Rx center prior to starting any P2 work to find out what information is currently available within that sector.

## **IX. AWARD PROCESS**

### **Eligibility**

Eligible applicants for purposes of funding under this program include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory of or possession of the United States, any agency or instrumentality of a State including State universities, and Indian Tribes that meet the requirement for treatment in a manner similar to a State at 40 CFR 35.663 and intertribal consortia that meet the requirements at 40 CFR 35.504. Local governments, private universities, private nonprofit, private businesses, and individuals are not eligible for funding. Eligible applicants are encouraged to establish partnerships with business and other environmental assistance providers to seamlessly deliver pollution prevention assistance. Successful applicants will be those that best meet the evaluation criteria in Section IV of this guidance. In many cases, this is likely to be accomplished through partnerships.

### **Applicable Regulations**

State applicants and recipients of Pollution Prevention Grants are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 31 and 35, Subpart A.

Tribal applicants and recipients of Pollution Prevention Grants are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 31 and 35, Subpart B.

### **Cost-Share Requirements**

Recipients of grants under section 6605 of the PPA must provide at least 50 percent of the total allowable project cost. For example, the Federal government will provide half of the total allowable cost of the project, and the recipient will provide the other half. Contributions may include dollars, in-kind goods and services, and/or third party contributions consistent with 40 CFR 31.24.

If a Tribe or Intertribal Consortium is selected for award of a Pollution Prevention Grant and the Tribe includes the funds in a Performance Partnership Grant awarded under 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart B, the required Tribal match for the Pollution Prevention portion of the PPG will be reduced to 5% of the allowable Pollution Prevention project cost for the first two years of the PPG grant. After the first two years in which a Tribe or Intertribal Consortium receives a Performance Partnership Grant, the Regional Administrator must determine through objective assessment whether the Tribe or the members of an Intertribal Consortium meet socio-economic indicators that demonstrate the ability of the Tribe or the Intertribal Consortium to provide a cost share greater than five percent. If the Regional Administrator determines that the Tribe or the members of Intertribal Consortium meet such indicators, then the Regional Administrator shall increase the required cost share up

to a maximum of 10 percent of the allowable cost of the work plan budget for each program with a cost share greater than five percent.

Further, the Regional Administrator may waive the cost share required for a PPG upon request of the Tribe or Intertribal Consortium, if, based on an objective assessment of socio-economic indicators, the Regional Administrator determines that meeting the cost share would impose undue hardship (see 40 CFR 35.536(d)).

### **Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance**

The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance number assigned to this program is 66.708.

### **Timeline**

To participate in the process, eligible applicants must submit proposals to the EPA Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator. Exact deadlines for grant proposals vary among regions, so please contact the appropriate regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator for details. Below are the grant applications due dates for each of the Regional Office. Funding decisions will be made by June/July 2002.

- Region 1 - Pre-proposals are due on May 1, 2002
- Region 2 - Applications are due May 30, 2002
- Region 3 - Applications are due May 30, 2002
- Region 4 - 1 Page Abstracts are due May 10, 2002
- Region 5 - Applications are due April 22, 2002
- Region 6 - Pre-proposals are due May 6, 2002
- Region 7 - Applications are due May 30, 2002
- Region 8 - Applications are due May 30, 2002
- Region 9 - Applications are due May 8, 2002
- Region 10 - Pre-Applications are due May 1, 2002

### **Program management.**

Awards for FY 2002 funds will be managed through the EPA regional offices. Applicants should contact their EPA Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator, listed under Section XII of this document, to obtain specific requirement for submitting proposals.

## **IX. REPORTING**

The work plans and reporting must be consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 35.107, 35.115, 35.507, and 35.515. The grantee, along with the Regional Project Officer will develop a process for jointly evaluating and reporting progress and accomplishments under the work plan (see 40 CFR §§ 35.115 and 35.515). A description of the evaluation process and a reporting schedule must be included in the work plan (see §§ 35.107(b)(2)(iv) and 35.507(b)(2)(iv)).

The evaluation process must provide for:

- (1) A discussion of accomplishments as measured against work plan commitments;
- (2) A discussion of the cumulative effectiveness of the work performed under all work plan components;
- (3) A discussion of existing and potential problem areas; and
- (4) Suggestions for improvement, including, where feasible, schedules for making improvements.

EPA's Pollution Prevention Division has created an optional progress report format to facilitate national reporting on status of pollution prevention grant activities. A copy of the report format is included AFTER Section XIII as well as on the PPIS page of the P2 web site (<http://www.epa.gov/p2/ppis.htm>). This progress report format is not required but has been used in several States for the past year.

Unless waived by EPA's project officer, all final products generated from P2 grants must be sent to the Project Officer as well as to the Pollution Prevention Division in Washington DC. Examples of final products include fact sheets, pamphlets, handbooks, model curricula, assessment and audit tools, videos, event brochures, etc. The Pollution Prevention Division may share the final product with the appropriate regional P2Rx center and will house it in the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse.

Please address the documents to:

P2 Grant Products  
Pollution Prevention Division (7409M)  
Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460.

## **XI. REGIONAL CONTACTS**

For further information, please contact the appropriate EPA Regional Office.

<b>State</b>	<b>REGIONAL EPA OFFICE</b>	<b>PHONE</b>
CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT	Region 1 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 1 Congress St Suite 1100 (SPN) Boston, MA 02114-2023	(617) 918-1841
NJ, NY, PR, VI	Region 2 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 290 Broadway, 25th Floor (SPMMB) New York, NY 10007-1866	(212) 637-3584 (212) 637-3730
DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV	Region 3 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 1650 Arch Street (3RA20) Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029	(215) 814-2761 (215) 814-5389
AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	Region 4 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 61 Forsyth St SW Atlanta, GA 30303	(404) 562-9028
IL, IN, OH, MI, MN, WI	Region 5 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 77 West Jackson Boulevard (DW-8J) Chicago, IL 60604-3590	(312) 353-4669
AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	Region 6 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200 (6EN-XP) Dallas, TX 75202	(214) 665-2119 (214) 665-0836
IA, KS, MO, NE	Region 7 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 901 N. 15 <sup>th</sup> Street (ARTD/TSPP) Kansas City, KS 66101	(913) 551-7533
CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	Region 8 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 999 18th Street, Suite 300 (8P-P3T) Denver, CO 80202-2405	(303) 312-6385
AZ, CA, HI, NV, AS, GU	Region 9 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 75 Hawthorne Street (WST-1-1) San Francisco, CA 94105	(415) 972-3286
AK, ID, OR, WA	Region 10 Pollution Prevention Coordinator 1200 Sixth Avenue (01-085) Seattle, WA 98101	(206) 553-4072

## XII. REGIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTION RESOURCE EXCHANGE CENTERS

StateS	P2Rx center address	Contact/web site
CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT	NEWMOA 129 Portland St., Suite 602 Boston, MA 02114-2014	Andy Bray phone: (617) 367-8558 ext 306 <a href="http://www.newmoa.org">http://www.newmoa.org</a>
AL, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV	Waste Reduction Resource Center 1639 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1639	John Calcagni 919-715-6534  <a href="http://wrrc.p2pays.org">http://wrrc.p2pays.org</a>
IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, WI, Ontario, Canada	Great Lakes Regional P2 Roundtable c/o IL Waste Management & Research Center One E. Hazelwood Dr. Champaign, IL 61820	Deb Jacobson 630-472-5019  <a href="http://www.glrpr.org">http://www.glrpr.org</a>
AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	Southwest Pollution Prevention Information Center Institute for Manufacturing and Materials Management 500 W. University Burgess Hall, Room 400 El Paso, TX 79968	Ed Gonzalez 915-747-6273  <a href="http://p2.utep.edu">http://p2.utep.edu</a>
IA, KS, MO, NE	Pollution Prevention Regional Information Center 1313 Farnham, Suite 230 Omaha, NE 68182	Rick Yoder 402-595-2381  <a href="http://www.p2ric.org">http://www.p2ric.org</a>
CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	Peaks to Prairies Pollution Prevention Information Center MSU Extension Service PO Box 173580 Bozeman, Montana 59717	Mike Vogel 406-994-3451  <a href="http://peakstoprairies.org">http://peakstoprairies.org</a>
AZ, CA, HI, NV	Western Regional Pollution Prevention Network 1735 N First St, Suite 275 San Jose, CA 95112	Isao Kobashi 408-441-1195 ext. 4450  <a href="http://www.westp2net.org">http://www.westp2net.org</a>
WA, ID, OR, AK	Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Resource Center 513 First Ave. West Seattle, WA 98119	Chris Wiley 206-352-2050  <a href="http://www.pprc.org">http://www.pprc.org</a>



**Pollution Prevention Incentives for States  
Semi-Annual Progress Reports**

**General Information**

Grantee Name	
Grant Project Title	
Grant Number	
Year Awarded	
Region	

Summary Description (Open Text)

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**Contact Information**

Grantee Contact

EPA Project Officer

Name		Name	
State		Region	
Phone		Phone	
Fax		Fax	
Email Address		Email Address	

### Project Status Information

Date Awarded	
Original Planned Completion Date	
Currently Anticipated Completion Date	
Project Actual Completion Date	
Last Progress Report submitted on	
Time Period Reporting covered	To

### Project Funding

Original Grant Budget Request	\$
Matching Funds	\$
Original Grant Amount	\$
Funding Amendment #1	\$ _____ on _____
Total Grant Funding	\$

### Keywords

Using the attached list, please highlight any appropriate keywords which corresponds with the grant activities.

And for each of the Keywords, please indicate the:

Keyword	
Product(s) Produced (Title)	
Brief Description of Product(s)	
Quantity of Product(s) Produced	

Keyword	
Product(s) Produced (Title)	
Brief Description of Product(s)	

Quantity of Product(s) Produced	
------------------------------------	--

Please indicate as many keywords as applicable to the grant's activities.

### **Amendments**

For each of the grants amendments, please note:

Scope of change	
Dates affected by change/amendment	
Funding	

### **Partners**

Please highlight any partners and other groups directly associated with activities with this grant

### **Sectors**

Please highlight any sectors associated with the grant

### **Progress on Individual Tasks:**

For each task identified in the grant proposal, describe the progress on meeting the planned objective.

Task 1:

Major Activities:

Outcomes:

Task 2:

Major Activities:

Outcomes:

Task 3:

Major Activities:

Outcomes:

### **Projected Accomplishments for the next 6 months**

**Include as an enclosure an update on financial expenditures by budget category**

## KEYWORD LIST

### Awards and Recognition

Governor's award program  
Media recognition program  
Green star program  
Environmental leadership program  
General awards and recognition

Educational demonstration project  
Nonindustrial pilot project  
Economic development pilot project  
Ecosystem/geography-based initiative  
General Pilot and Demonstration

Projects

### Data Collection and Analysis

Database design  
Surveys/studies  
Map  
GIS Applications  
General Data Collection and Analysis

### Technical Assistance and Training

P2 assessments  
Clearinghouse/library  
Training  
Grants/loans  
Hotline  
General technical assistance and training

### Education and Outreach

Computer Software  
Newsletter  
Report  
Research  
Case studies  
Curricula  
General Education and Outreach  
Guidance documents  
Intern program  
Presentations/workshops  
Conferences/meetings  
Videos  
Fact sheets/brochures/publications  
World Wide Web Site

### Regulatory Integration

Multimedia permits  
Multimedia inspections  
Air permits  
Air inspections  
Water permits  
Water inspections  
Hazardous waste permits  
Hazardous waste inspections  
SEPs/enforcement actions  
Training of regulatory staff  
P2 in regulations  
General Regulatory Integration  
P2 and compliance assistance  
P2 in PPAs  
Permits - general  
Solid waste (non hazardous) permits  
Solid waste (non hazardous) inspections

### Infrastructure Development

Strategy/policy  
Legislation  
Funding mechanism  
Advisory committee/workgroup  
General infrastructure development  
International assistance  
ISO 14000 project

### Measurement

Overall program evaluation  
Customer satisfaction survey  
Quantitative evaluation  
General measurement

### Pilot and Demonstration Projects

New technology development

## SECTOR LIST

### Business

- Construction
- Shipyards/marinas
- Utilities

- State government
- Tribe

### Small businesses

- Automotive repair/service
- Beauty parlors
- Dry cleaners
- Jewelers
- Lithographers
- Physicians/dentists
- Photography studios
- Printers
- Small business - general

### Schools

- Elementary schools
- Secondary schools
- Vocational schools
- Community colleges
- Universities
- Graduate programs
- Schools

### Manufacturers

- Building design
- Chemical manufacturing
- Electronics
- Electroplating
- Equipment
- Food manufacturing
- Furniture manufacturing
- Glue manufacturing
- Manufacturers - industrial
- Metal finishing
- Metal plating
- Oil and gas exploration
- Paint manufacturing
- Petroleum refining
- Pharmaceuticals
- Plastics manufacturing
- Pulp and paper manufacturing
- Steel fabrication
- Textiles and apparel
- Wood products/furniture manufacturing

### Nonindustrial Sectors

- Agriculture
- Energy
- Federal facilities
- Hospitals
- Hospitality/Recreation
- Laboratories
- Non-industrial - general
- Transportation
- Water conservation

### Public

- Community
- Consumers

### Government

- Government
- Local government
- POTWs

## **PARTNER LIST**

Chamber of Commerce  
Community Group  
State government agency  
Local government agency  
Federal government  
International partner  
University  
NGO/Non-profit/public interest group  
POTW  
Tribe  
NIST MEP center  
Small business development center  
Small business assistance program  
Private company  
Trade association  
Economic development agency  
University  
Resource conservation district